



Rabbit Anti-ILF2 antibody

SL16603R

Product Name:	ILF2
Chinese Name:	白细胞介素增强子结合因子2抗体
Alias:	HGNC:6037; ILF 2; ilf2; ILF2_HUMAN; Interleukin enhancer binding factor 2; Interleukin enhancer binding factor 2, 45kDa; Interleukin enhancer-binding factor 2; MGC8391; NF 45; NF45; Nuclear factor of activated T cells 45 kDa; Nuclear factor of activated T-cells 45 kDa; PRO3063.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	43kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ILF2:51-150/390
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The protein encoded by this gene is the 45 kDa component of nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT), a heterodimer of 45 kDa and 90 kDa proteins. NFAT is a transcription factor required for T-cell expression of the interleukin 2 gene. It also binds RNA and is an essential component for encapsidation and protein priming of hepatitis B viral

polymerase. The complex has been shown to repair DNA breaks by nonhomologous end joining and can also negatively regulate the microRNA processing pathway. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Related pseudogenes have been found on chromosomes 3 and 14. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2012]

Function:

Appears to function predominantly as a heterodimeric complex with ILF3. This complex may regulate transcription of the IL2 gene during T-cell activation. It can also promote the formation of stable DNA-dependent protein kinase holoenzyme complexes on DNA.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus > nucleolus. Cytoplasm. Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

Similarity:

Contains 1 DZF domain.

SWISS:

Q12905

Gene ID:

3608

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3608](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 67781](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 310612](#) Rat

[Omim: 603181](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q12905](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9CXY6](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q7TP98](#) Rat

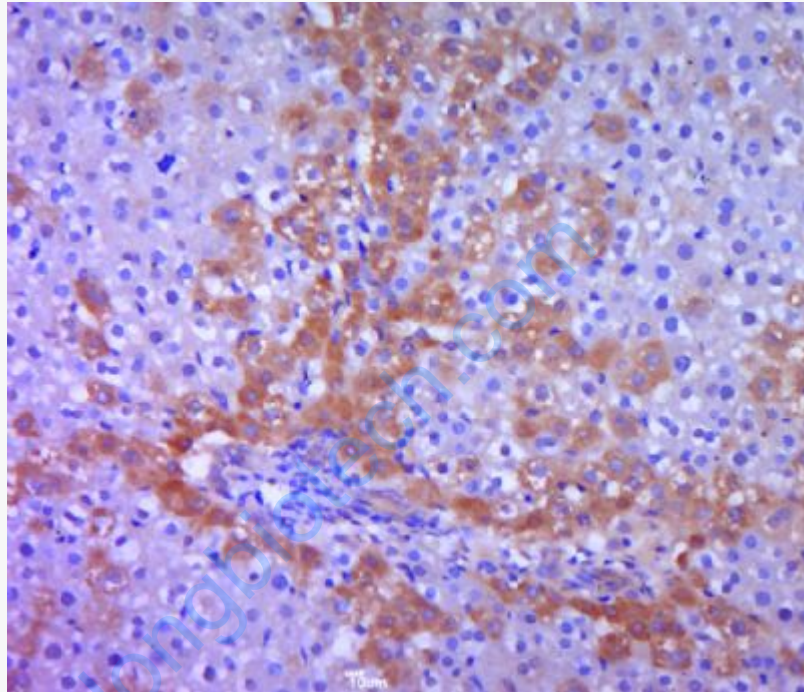
[Unigene: 75117](#) Human

[Unigene: 227258](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 137428](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat liver tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (ILF2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL16603R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.